## LIFE IN THE OIL REGIONS.

PHASES OF THE STRIFE IN THE PETRO-LEUM FIELDS OF TO-DAY

Changes of Methods that a Score of Years Maye Wrought-Sketches of the Regions of Tanks and Derricks-Old and New Fields-The Mania for Cambling in Oil. BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 13,-With more than thirty million barrels of crude petroleum above ground, and the production almost keeping pace with the consumption, operations in the object is the same as in the early days of Oildom-to get rich, or, having got rich, to get Taking oil from the earth and selling it at the

ing money nowadays. Speculation has become the rage. Almost everybody in the oil region is a bull or a bear. There are speculators whose efforts are in part directed toward influencing it: but the great majority are simply trying to catch on" at the right time, and let go when the most favorable moment arrives.
"How are you getting on to it?" is the salu-

ket. Fluctuations are produced by many causes, and these are the topics of the hour. The speculators, big and little, go on with varying for-tunes, the majority of them managing to keep on the surface of the tide till, as was the case not long ago, something octoous-like reaches many who do not rise again, and the majority those who come to the surface are badly burt. But others take the places of those who have disappeared, and the struggle goes on.

On the evening of the recent crash in the market a rumble of profanity arose from about heater in the Carver House at Warren. It emanated from a man with red mud on his bootlegs and the odor of crude oil about his clothing, who had come up from Clarendon early in the day to strike the market at the opening hour. After he had exhausted his vocabulary of profaulty he growled:
About twelve hours ago I thought I had the
American engle by the tail feathers; but I let
go to spit on my hands and it slipped me, by

"How did they get on to it down in Titusville?" one of the loungers asked a man who had just arrived from that place. THE UPPERMOST TOPIC.

"Well, there's one old woman 'way up on Wainat street." he replied cautiously, "who, they say hasn't lost anything."

In the train going from Clarendon to Garfield a few mornings previously were two women, a man, and another passenger. The man was one of the numberless veterans, each of whom had the most conspicuous part in drilling the first well thereabouts. The women looked as though their relations a few years ago might have been those of mistress and servant. One was an elderly lady, with gold-bowed spectacles and a matronly look throughout. Her voice was low and pleasant to hear.

"Good morning, Annie," she said, as she noticed the other woman: 'how are your husbani and the bables?"

Quite well, thank you, mem; I hope your family are well, 'was the response.

The ciderly lady said they were, spoke of the probabilities of snow, the condition of the roads, and looking placidly at Annie from beneath her gold-bowed spectacies, inquired:

How are you getting on to it?"

Annie admitted that she owned a little oil which cost her \$1.17%.

I hear they have drilled a wildcat in Pleas-

nie admitted that she owned a little oil sh cost her \$1.17%. hear they have drilled a wildcat in Pleasownship, and are making a mystery of it." elderly lady went on. Some say she's g to be a gusher, and others that she's only ster. Well, I sold all my oil before I started buckits."

going to be a gusher, and others that she's only a duster. Weil, I sold all my oil before I started for Dunkirk."

The run to Garfield is about nine miles: the running time is one hour; the train that morning lost three-quarters of an hour on the road, and the two women talked oil sil the way.

At that time "dollar oil" was in everybody's mouth—a sweet morsel to the few who had sold and a bitter pill to the many who had been making good their margins. In the hotel that morning I had found myself awake, and thought that a bird chirping in a tree near the window was the cause of it, but soon learned that the disturbing sound came from a villain who was emptying kitchen slops in the back yard and howling something about dollar oil to a chambermaid who was hanging across a third-story window sill. Telegraph boys who came into the hotel in the course of the day piped shrilly to one another about dollar oil. Women in silks and laces made "dollar" oil the subject of their tea-table conversation. Men in heavy overcoats and big boots re t with the mud of the oil fields talked hoarsely of "dollar ile:" and before the week was out dollar oil came with a vengeance, followed by ninety-cent oil, and oil still cheaper, and panic and ruin.

HOW THE MARKET IS INFLUENCED. Is many of the towns in the oil region are exchanges. The majority of members do not confine themselves to a brokerage business. Many of the producers hold seats in the exchanges, and the operations of the largest and shrewdest producers are not conducted so much with the view of producing oil to be sold for a profit at the railing price, as with the object of influencing the market in a way to make their speculation in oil and oil-producing territory profitable. The market is influenced in many ways—by the opening of

make their speculation in oil and oil-producing territory profitable. The market is influenced in many ways—by the opening of
wells in new territory, by the condition of the
money market, by the weather, by other causes
of more or less importance, and now and then
by the irresistible stroke of a corporation.
With one or two exceptions all the known
oil-producing tracts of Pennsylvania and New
York are bound by belts of unproductive wells
which, in the expressive language of the region, are called dry holes or dusters. The oilbearing rock, lying sometimes nearly 2,000
feat below the surface of the ground, has been
laboriously tapped at intervals so frequent that
its outlines are marked on maps of the region
with almost absolute accuracy. The area and
capacity of these tracts being known, nothing
is expected of them beyond a diminishing yield
until the rock refuses to give up oil in paying
quantities. But producers are constantly
studying the region with the object of finding
localities in which to drill new weils at a distance from all others in the hope of striking
rock that will yield largely. These isolated
walls are called wildcats. If such a well
proves to be a valuable one, it is considered
that a new areas of oil-boaring rock has been
found, and the ocening of the well will have a
depressing effect on the oil market in proportion to the strength of the flow. If the well has
shown any indications of a favorable character,
but proves to be a duster, the promise of increased production in that quarter is dostroyed, and the market is strengthened.

It is thus for the interest of the owner of the
well to keep secret the result of the drilling
until he has made his transactions in the market in anticipation of the effect likely to be
produced when the well is opened—that is,
when the facts about it are made public. If
the well is a gusher, it is for his interest to
keep it a mystery till he has secured leases of
the lands lying around it, for these suddenly
rise to enormous prices on the openi

on the speculating community, those who wholly escape harm are fortunate, WHERE INTEREST CENTRES. The oil-producing fields of Pennsylvania and

The oil-producing fields of Peunsylvania and gow York are situated at intervars along a line maxing an angle of forty-five degrees with the parallels of latitude, and extending from Allegany county. New York, down through Pennsylvania in a southwest direction to the West Virginia border. The long and narrow maps of the region are bounded at the top and bottom by forty-five-degree lines; the right hand margin is the northeast limit, the left hand the southwest, and the parallels and meridian lines make Xs on the sheet. In the reports of operations printed periodically, the oil-producing territory is divided into the Allegany field, in Allegany county, a truet some twelve miles. tions printed periodically, the oil-producing territory is divided into the Allegany field, in Alegany county, a trust some twelve miles long and two and one-half wide; the Bradford field in McKenn county, Pennsylvania and Cutarangus county, New York, an irregular tract about twenty miles long, and from three to none in welth; the Warren and Forest field in the counties of those names in Pennsylvania, comprising four or five small tracts; and the Lower field, in Venango, Butler, Clarlon, and Armstrong counties, Pennsylvania, which field was the scene of the first great oil excitoment something like a score of years age. The Bradford field is by far the most productive. It seleven or twolve thousand wells yield considerably more than half of the oil produced. It was opened in the fall of 1877. It is now regarded as a fully developed field. The Allegany field is next in importance as regards production. It was opened in April of last year. About two thousand producing wells are in this field, and many new ones are opened every month. The Lower field is regarded, like the Braifford and Allegany fields, as being pretty accurately outlined by dry holes; and it is not expected that any new well opened in liter of these fields will break the market.

The Warren and Forest field, however, is in part unexplored by the bit of the driller. In this field is the famous Cherry Grove tract.

where, in May last, the jumbo of oil wells, 646, was opened; where a few weeks later, a city had grown up; where at one time three wells were spouting \$1000 barrels of oil each every twenty-four hours; where nearly \$10,000 barrels a day was the production of the completed wells during the month of August, sending the price of oil down from about 85 cents a barrel to less than 50 cents; and where now there is little but drained rock below ground, and a rather dull oil settlement above. But in the southern end of this field are the tracts toward which the attention of producers and speculators is drawn more than toward any other. The wildent venture in this velenity was the Shannon well, opened about the middle of last September, which flowed very strongly at first. The Anchor Oil Company put down a well near by, which was epened toward the last of November with a good showing. Many other wells are drilling in this region. Whatever happens in the field to greatly influence the market in the near future is likely to take place in this undeveloped tract; and until some other wildcat venture opens a pool equally promising, the attention of speculators will be directed toward this field.

copens a pool equally promissing, the attention of speculators will be directed toward this field.

PIPED OFF BY SCOUTS.

A report was spread in the exchanges one day that a wildent well down in Cranberry Patch had been drilled into the sand rock and was making a good showing. At that time nearly all the scouts in the fleid were scattered around in the oil villages not far from the Cooper tract, where they had been giving their stention to a new west which had just been opened by the Anchor Oil Company. Cranberry Patch was some fifty miles or more away.

"The operators will know all about the Cranberry wildeat before the exchanges open tomorrow morning, said an old scout who sat by the fire that evening in the Jamestown House at Garcheld. "Twenty-five or thirty scouts started for the well this afternoon."

The life of a scout is different from that of any other man in the oil region. Much of his work must be done in the night. He is compelled to make long journeys on foot and to siesu many nights on the ground. He must know all there is to be known about an oil well, must be cautious in coming to conclusions, and, above all, thoroughly trustworthy. His pay is about \$150 a month, and he usually gets a percentage of all crofits resulting from transactions made on information furnished by him. His expenses are paid by the operator in whose interest he is working, and he may use his discretion as to how large a bribe it is necessary to offer a guard at a well for a sample of the sand or an opportunity to pass the lines and gaure the flow. Many of the scouts have had experience in drilling wells and guarding them, and all are men who have an intimate knowledge of the oil fields, above and below ground. One of the best scouts is a college graduate. He is a skilful engineer, and has done perhaps as much work as any man in the oil region in tho way of preparing statistics of production and in writing upon that topic and kindred topics. He is a scout because he can command large pay and good percentages.

When a produce STRATEGY OF THE OIL FIELDS.

and in writing upon that topic and kindred topics. He is a secont because he can command large pay and good percentages.

When a producer sets out to make a well a mystery he knows that he has a task before him. The high board fence which he pats around his well, a lundred feet or more from the derrick, prevents the scounts from getting samples of the sand unless they do so by arrangement with a guard. It the scouts succeed in obtaining a thimbleful of sand they can make a good guess as to what the well will amount to. Some of the scouts have as many as four or live hundred phinis of sand, each of which is labelled with the name or number of the well from which it was taken. In some tracts the sand is of the color of pulverized fire-brick, in others it is chocolate-colored, and the experienced scout can see something significant either in the composition or color of every sample of sand that he examines.

"This," said a scout, holding up a phial in which was as much gray sand as could be taken upon the biade of a penkuife, was very precous at the time it was obtained. It came from 646 in Cherry Grove."

After an owner of a mystery has made provision for preventing the scouts from getting any of the sand, he must make arrangements for keeping them so far from the well that they cannot hear the flow of oil into the receiving tank. So he cuts underbrush and surrounds his well with an almost impenetrable brush fence, on the outside of which he stations guards with rifles or pole axes as weapons. As many as a hundred guards are sometimes employed at a single well. If the scouts are unable to make their way through this line and get within hearing distance of the tank, they must trust to sight for Indications as to what is doing at the well. The way of the walking beam will tell them within lifty feet how far aloved a field glass, noting the number of hours out of twenty-four that the inflow of oil causes gas to escape from the ventiator in a thin cloud. Knowing the pupe in an hour, they can compute the result of the

of feet of rope drawn from the well.

An old scout told the following story of an exploit which made Scout Si Hughes famous throughout the oil region:

Ten days before the Cherry Grove wildeat, 646, was opened excitement as to what the well was doing was at fever heat. It was believed that she was flowing strongly, but nothing was known for certain. No scout had successed in getting past the guards, and no sand had been

soured. Si Hughes was then working for Cadwallader, Cadwallader offered him a tenti nesting past the guards, and no suad had been secured. Si Hughes was then working for Cadwallader, Cadwallader being from the well, Hughes suddenly disappeared. None of the men in the field knew what had been end of the men in the field knew what had been of him. Three days later he reappeared, looking as though he had been drawn through a knot hole. Cadwallader began buying land near 646. He took in partners a stock company was formed, more land was bought, and wells were sunk. Hughes had been lying for forty-eight hours under the derrick flow of the hours under the derrick flow. How he got in there nobedy but himself knows. The stock-holders in the company that began operations on his information kicked about keeping the bargain to give him a tenth interest, and offered him \$4,500 for his work. Hughes refused it. He said he would have what he bargained for or nothing. He is still a scout in this field and the matter is used to the land the matter is used to the land the matter is used to the land the first hough the matter was unsettled, said that, although the matter was unsettled, and by many others, the scouts obtain information as to the closely-guarded mysteries. Then they hasten to the nearest tolegraph station and send cipher despatches to the operators for whom they The condensused for this purpose are extensive enough used for this purpose are extensive enough used for this purpose are extensive enough to convey any necessary information concerning doings in the oil field. Going into the exchange with this knowledge as to the well that is attracting the greatest attention was being the most likely to have an effect on the matter, the operator possesses a great advantage over all who do not have as trustworthy information. In spite of the stories are such to the first house in the land of the scouts and producers laugh over the stategy with which it was played.

Now and then the men guarding a well capture a secont in

WINNOWING BIBLE HISTORY. AN EPERCOPAL CLERGYMAN'S MODERN CRITICAL METHODS.

T. F. Meivin and Mr. A. B. Walker. On July 26 the three partners stopped at the well on their way back from a fishing excursion. They learned from the drillers that, according to their reckoning of the attitude at which drilling was begun, sand rock should already have been struck if there was any there. The partners were not very hopeful as to their venture, and Messrs, Meivin and Walker decided that they had seen enough of the wildcat for the present, and went on up to Cherry Grove, leaving Mr. Shannon behind. He rumembered that a string barometer had been used for determining the altitude of the locality, and that the measurement might have been so far out of the of the Bible," the Rev. R. Heber Newton of All Souls' (Anthon Memorial) Protestant Episcopal

a spring barometer had been used for determining the altitude of the locality, and that the measurement might have been so far out of the way that there was still hope of the drill striking sand rock. Just before noon on that day the driller said to Mr. Shannon:

"I guess we've struck something."

"In tools were hauled up, "said Mr. Shannon telling the story of his venture, the other evening," and a fresh bit was put on. Drilling was resumed, and within ten minutes an odor of gas came from the well. Our fuel had given out and we were burning hemlock bark.

"Getting a little gas, said the driller; better look out for the fire."

"I put my head down to the hole and heard a rushing sound far down in the well. The tools were pulled as quickly as possible, and the bailer was run down. The oil had risen five hundred feet in the well, though the bit had gone only about ten inches into the sand rock. The rushing sound continued, and it was plain that there was going to be a strong flow unless the well was plunged. We had a few plurs on hand. Two or three of these were put in and driven down. I wand rather have given five thousand dollars than have her flow; but in about an hour and a half she began to secut. The oil saturated the ground and ran down the hillside into the brook. I am not accustomed to manual labor, but I pulled off my coat and went to work damming the brook, so that the oil would not float down on the water and toil the story.

"I sent a note to my partners, which I believe

on women not float down on the water and tell
the story.

AN UNEXPECTED DANGER.

"I sent a note to my partners, which I believe
one of them has shad framed. I don't remember just what it was, but it was something
about her being a leaser. Another messenher
was sent to Sheffield for more plugs. While he
was away the well flowed again, and we put
down the last plugs we had on hand and then
shovelled sand into the hole and drove it down,
but still she flowed. The messenger got back
from Sheffield the next morning bringing
plugs in a bundle of hay across the saddle.
This precaution was necessary, for news concerning a new well spreads like wildlire, and it
takes only a little while for the scouts to be on
hand. My partners arrived at the well at about
10 o'clock that morning. They thought my
message was a joke, but had procured some
plugs and come on. More plugs were then
driven down, and the flow was stopped. The
last plug however, had stopped about 500 feet
from the bestom, and could not be driven further. The tools rested on it.

You had better pull out the tools, I said to
the driller: I guess she'll stay plugged now.

The driller started to had up the tools, but
I noticed that the rope was coming out of the
well slack, and called the driller's attention.

She's flowing the tools out of the well.

"I began to say something about that being
too old a gag, when he yelled:

"They're coming—run, for God's sake."

Before the works were out of his mouth AN UNEXPECTED DANGER.

too old a gag, when he velled:

They're coming—run, for God's sage!

They're coming—run, for God's sage!

Before the words were out of his mouth there was a noise as of atromendous exclosion, and the tools, weighing about three or four thousand pounds, were shot up through the top of the shanty at least sixty feet and came crashing down through the roof, splintering the floor and sticking into the ground some eight or ten feet. That's the first and last time I ever saw a set of drilling tools thrown out of the well by the flow. We put down eight more plure, but she continued to leak at the rate of at least fifty barrels a day.

OURDED BY REPLEMEN

our she southned to leak at the rate of at least lifts barrels a day.

GUARDED BY RIFLEMEN.

"The question then was how we could keep the well a mystery. The driller bis two men, and seven innterswere armed with Springfield rifles. A path marking a hexagon around the well was cleared in the underbrush, and a man was statened at each of the six corners, with orders to let no one cross the path. The path was lighted up with landers at night, so that no seout could creen across in the darkness. Provisions were sent to the men, who had their regular hours on guard, under command of Cap. Height—as the men catled him—who was the contractor for drilling the well. The well was thus kent under guard till Sept. 15, when she was opened to anylody who wanted to see what she was doing. Menowhile she was tabed and surplied with tankings for storing 5,000 barrels of oil. Messrs, Bayne and Fuller were almitted to purchership, and the firm's business was conducted under its present name of Melvin, Watker Shannon & Co. Of course we secured leases of lands lying near. We took to ourselves the credit of being the first in the oil region to successfully guard a mystery."

The opening of the Shannon well occurred when the production of the Cherry Grove field was rapidly falling off, and rumor had it that this fact, combined with the accurate gauging of the well's production by the secuts resulted in a considerable loss to the owners of the well in operations on the market. An old secut said: They never knew how the well was piped off till after it was done. They had it guarded so closely that we couldn't get near it so we had to time its flows by watching with field glasses the escape of gas from the lank while she was blowing. But we got it down pretty closse."

not regretfully: "Well, we didn't lose any very large amount

AMUSEMENTS. The second Sunday popular concert last perceptible improvement over the first. The band plays with greater smoothness and, under Mr. Maretzek's baton, necompanies the vocalists with more sympathetic accuracy. In the vocal part of the programme last night Mr. Perugini was the one weak spot—to be found in most programmes—which was not "as strong as the rest." His shortcomings

"as strong as the rest." His shortcomings were atoned for by Mme. Zelda Seguin, who sang her airs from Gounod and Mozart in a way to earn entinusiastic outcores. Miss Juch, too, with her good method and fresh, youthful soprano, was forced to add an encore or two to her airs from Mozart and Meyerbeer.

The debutante of the evening, Mile, Honka de Bayasz, produced a highly favorable impression with her selections from Liszt of whom she is an enthusiastic disciple. The Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, is rather an exhibition piece than one exactly fitted for a purely popular concert. Its formidable technical difficulties, however, displayed her thorough command of the key-board and her strong masculine, and brilliant style. It must be reserved for other appearances, in other work, to decids whether Mile, de Rayasz possesses the higher and more imaginative graces of the planist's art, feeling, poetry, and s, mpathetic expression.

NOTES OF THE STAGE

"Inlanthe" holds the stage at the Standard Theatre. The "Black Flag " will be holsted at Niblo's Garden to-light. J. K. Emmet is still at Haverly's Fourteenth Street " McSorley's Inflation" is still " booming" at the Thes. re Commun. The name continues legion of the novelties at Bun nell's Museum.

Ross Extings appears at the Williamsburgh Novelty Theatre this week The Yokes family take possession of the Mount Mor-ris Theatre this evening.

The "Romany Rye" will be produced at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre this week. "Virginia" is meeting with more success than it do serves at the Bijou Opera House. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" scores 109 representations with the end of the present week. People who do not know what a Mythia is should iro An Egyptian giant who is said to be taller than Chang, may be seen at the Globe Museum. may be seen at the tilobe Museum.

The entertainments at the opera house of the Sau Francisco Minarcus are very funny.

"She Stoops to tonquer" succeeds "Ours" at Wallack's Theatre on Wednesday evening.

"Muldoon's Picnic "continues the chief feature of the performance at Tony Pastur's Theatre.

Suffaio Bill, in a new and sensational drama, is the attraction at the Windoor Theatre this week.

Theodore Salmon gives piano recitals at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Jan. 17 and Jan. 22. Colley Cibber's comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," will be played at Daly's until further notice. The Hantons will make the Brooklyn Park Theatre he starting point of their "Trip to Switzerland" this evening.
Heles Hancroft, fermerly, of Daly's Theatre, appears
as Julio, in the "Hunchback," at the Turf Club Theatre
next week. The third subscription concert of the New York Phil parmonic Club takes place at Chickering Hall on Tues day evening.

The tireat Australian Circus will give ring perform ances this week at the Italian Wigwam, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street.

Ludwig Barnay plays Count Waldemar, at the Tholis Theatre, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Hamlet on Wednesday and Thursday. on Wednesday and Thursday.

John T. Raymond appears in a new play of contemporaneous human interest, entitled "In Paradise," at the Grand Opera House this evening.

Mary Anderson appears at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in the "Lady of Lyons" the first half of the week, and in the "Daughier of Robland" the second half.

The "Coraican Brothers" will continue to be played at Booth's Theatre, with F.C. Bangs in the dual part of the brothers, and Theodore Hamilton as Chateau Renaud. Another afternoon concert, at which Mine, Gabriella Boems and Miss Marton Espa will sing, will be given by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra at Steinway Hall on Thursday.

Despite the more than doubtful moral pointed by "A Parislan Romance," perhaps because of it, "Standing room only "has already become the motto of the Union Square Theatre. Square Theatre

A chorus of seventy voices and an orchestra of thirty, five instruments will render the "Lyre and the Harp" at the concert of the Lenox Hill Vocal Society, at Unickering Hall, on Saturday evening.

The sale of tickets for the benefit of H. B. Lonsdaje and Chas. Harris, business and stage managers of the Standard Theatre, which takes blace on the afternoon of Jan. 24, begins to day. The programme will embrace "Patience," "Cox and Box." and "Trial by Jury."

fernel's Meligies, Like the People, a Siew Growth-The Prophets, Meformers, and Anti-menopoliste-Replying to Mr. Newton. In a further sermon upon "Rights Uses

Church said yesterday morning:
"The study of each book of the Bible in its proper place unfolds the story of the evolution of the religion of Christ. All good criticism reconstructs the history of Israel and the history of the Christian Church. We first come to the epoch of Moses. Moses brought out prom-inently the worship of Jehovah. Before that here had been worship of nature, but not of the God who made it. It was Mores who taught the worship of aspirations of goodness, of acting rightly, of being pure. It was Moses who identified morality with religion. The worship of Divine power manifested in nature became the worship of Divine power manifested

in conscience. Instead of the natual law, dehowth stood for the moral law.

"The second period of Israelitish history covers the period between 1500 and 1100 B. C. anproximately. The nation was passing slowly
out of a nomadic condition into the life of
agriculturists. It is the heroic period of Hebrew
history. Moses was in advance of his time. As
hise as eight contained to the life of
agriculturists. It is the heroic period of Hebrew
history. Moses was in advance of his time. As
hise as eight contained to the conmandments. As late as the sixth century men
thought that Johovah might be placated by the
sacrillee of their children. These low thoughts
of religion were gradually replaced by higher
compitions of Johovah might he placated by the
sacrillee of their children. These low thoughts
of religions of Johovah. Samuel sought to deworld's history revolutionized the religious
conceptions of Johovah. Samuel sought to deworld's history revolutionized the religious
conceptions of Johovah. Samuel sought to deworld's history revealed in nature and the
worship of God revealed in conscience. While
various gods were worshipped, the people were
heal firm to the recognition of Johovah as the
God of gods. This period gives us one of the
noblest conceptions of God to be found in
Hebrsw history. We may see in the lirat book
of their literature the expression of that
thought which made the growth of religion
possible-namely, that the foundations of soclety rest upon the sacredness of the family,
the love of a man for his wife and children.

"The next great epoch, that of the prophets,
comes about 800 to 500 years before Christ. We
find the prophets arragning the religion of
their time for its formalities, its mechanisms,
its idolatries, its meterialism, and its ritualistic
sacrifices. The books of the prophets are filled
with these criticisms of religious forms, and
then we have the declaration, what doth the
Lord equiron of the prophets of the carty,
we alth accumulated, The old-time possessions
in common were

Church yesterday the Rev. William Stephenson said:

"The pulpit is no place for half belief. Still less is it the place of the iconoclast and the destroyer. Geology has dug up stones to throw at the Word of God; philology has hurled hard words at it; astronomy has brought the stars to light against it; history has brought witnesses to controvert its statements. We can look with some respect on these opponents. It is the other class whose position we mourn,"

"The libbe recently betrayed in the pulpit through ignorance of its true key" was the subject upon which the Rev. Dr. J. M. Enckly preached in the chapel of the Mailson Avenue Methodist Church last evening. It is not wonderful that the Bible is stracked, said the preacher. Many men go into the pulpit withwonderful that the Bible is attacked," said the preacher. Many men go into the pulpit without any theological knowledge. Besides, it is a good way to draw a congregation. The secular press will report every sentence untered by a heretic in the pulpit. These critics say that mirroulous disclays and sangularry punishments are among the preposterous and hideous things set forth in the Bible. I stand here in the nineteenth century to proclaim that all the sangularry punishments recorded in the Bible were necessary and just. The Israelites had no prisons nor any scheme of law except as propounded by Moses. The Lord had to govern them by sangularry punishment. God taught them with mirroles because they were kenorant. God, with all His infinite power and knowledge, could not go one step beyond what the Jews could understand."

Preparing for the Old Guard Ball. More than 3,000 tickets have been sold for More than 3,000 tickets have been sold for the Old Guard Isali, which will take place in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. The decorations will cost \$5,000. There will be an orchestra of 100 pieces, besides the armory band of fifty pieces, under the leadership of Conterna, the Old Guard's new band master. Delegations have promised to be present from the Hilea Chitzen's Corps, the Antient and Honorable Artillery of Hoston, the Worcester Continentals, the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, the Troy Citizens' Corps, the Albany Burgess' Corps, and the Newport Artillery.

The Corele de l'Harmonie Ball. Some of the dresses being prepared for the

Some of the drusses being prepared for the bat masque of the Gerele Français de l'Harmonte, which will be held at the Academy on the 22d inst., are of very novel design. One consists of a short petticont of bottle green, edged with a coquille ruche of gold tissue, lined with silver and draped with a tricolor scarf. The back of the skirt is composed of perpendicular folds of gold tissue, finished at the edge with a silver fringe. The bodice is of cloth of gold. All the mythological characters of "Orphee" and "La Belle Helone" will be represented among the masks on the floor.

The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which is always one of the chief social events of the season, will take place on Thursday, Jan. 25. at the Arademy of Music. The tick ets are being rapidly sold, and can be provided from the managers. The containing fee board and in the managers. The containing fee board are in the hands of Mrs. D. F. Appleton. 28 East Thirty sixth street.

Consilng Down Rector Street. Teamsters have avoided Rector street since the storm. Boys have made the street a slide by coast ing on it. They coasted down the steep incline all day yesterday without interference from the police.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

At Walhalla Hall, Friday evening, annual ball of the jourge V Beaman Association. In Beethoven Hall, Fifth street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, annual ball of the XX Coterie. 23, annual ball of the XX Coterie.

Annual ball of the American Express Employees' Association, Irving Hall, Tuesday evening.

Annual reception of the Eccentric Club. St. John's Hall, of Gregory street, Jersey City, Monday, Jan 22.

Martinell's employees will give a ball in aid of the Gartbaid Hospital, in Irving Hall, on Friday evening. Sociable of the Longfellow Literary Society, Yorkville Inil 200 East Eighty stath street, Friday evening, Jan 20 In the Harlem Casino, Second avenue and 128th street uesday evening, reception of the John A. Bufler Club Annual ball of the Acme Athletic Club, Dixon's Assembly Rooms, 280 Bleecker street, Monday evening, Jan. 29.
Masquerade ball of J. L. Riker Post, No. 42, G. A. R., Concordia Assembly Rooms, 28 Avenue A, Monday evening, Feb. 5.

ing, Feb 5.

Masquerade surprise of the Quarrelsome Neighbors,
Germania Hall, 121 Franklin street, Brooklyn, E. D.,
Wednesday evening, Jan. 31.

In Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Monday evening, Jan.
29, annual masquerade ball of the Gentlemen's Sons'
Association of the Eleventh ward. Association of the Eleventh ward.

Twentieth public entertainment of the Young People's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the chapel in West Fifty seventh street, this evening. The freends of Mr Gottheimer, the manager of Pythagorus Hall, tender him a complimentary ball, to be beld in the rooms, 134 and 130 Casal street, on Thursday, the 25th inst. Resultful solvenir programmes for the ladies, and electric shadow dances will be among the attractions of the ball.

Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Inflamed Eyelids, Styca, &c., ramidly cared by using Dr. Becker's celebrated Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists. Depot,0 Sowery — Ads. " Buchu-Palba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder,

TWO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. Dr. Blauvelt Defends the Rights of We have received from the Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, an elaborate theological polemic related to the "New Views of the Bible" recently given by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton of this city. His

compelled to omit it, but we give the opening lines and closing passages of the paper sent us by the Rev. Dr. Blauvelt:

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I was exceedingly interested in the column of letters which you published in your edition for Sunday, Jan. 7, elicited by "the new views abthe Bible," recently promulgated by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton. And, first of all, permit me to say that Dr. Newton is merely the mouthpiece of immense multitudes in modern times when he represents himself as simply shrug-ging his shoulders and reading on, as he passes over one Old Testament miraculous nar-rative after another. But, so far as you have reported him, he has contented himself with barely stating the fact that we thus shrug our shoulders and read on, without stating why and wherefore.

long as the clergy who take any side but one are liable to be prosecuted and deprived of their means of living; it is not free so long as the

expression of doubt is considered as as in by public opinion and as a crime by the law." If a clergyman, unable to reconcile some new discovered truth of science with the established formulas, puts forward his perpiexities, there is an instant cry to have him stifled, silenced, or trimpied down; and, if no longer punished in the control of the contr

proceedings as recently as 1875; "My ambi-tion does not, then, soar so high as to ask for a renunciation of all the comforts and advan-tages of religious litigation." I merely venture the prediction that the less there is of this lit-igation from this day onward, the more com-fort and the more advantage there will be throughout all the orthodox denominations. AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT, KINGSTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, Jan. 11.

A Defence for Christian Rejection of the Seriptures. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The late

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The late pulpit utteraine of the Rev Dr. Newton brought three adverse communications into The Sen of the 7th inst. signed respectively "H. B. H.," "Geo. T. Rider," and "J. J." By your leave, I propose to administer a little correction to each of these corrections. First, then, as to "H. B. H.," who squarely asserts that to regard "the life of Christ as our model, His promises as our hope, and His authority as our guide "does not by any means constitute a man a Christian. Well, then, I would sak "H. B. H." what would he call such a man? He would not call him a heathen, and he could not logically call him a deist, since the promises of Christ so far call him a deist, since the promises of Christ so far transcend the deist's hope. I expect that when "H. B. II." has covered all the ground he will conclude with me that Dr. Newton's enumeration embraces the full essence of any Christianity worthy of that designation. Is it necessary, in order to be entitled to the Christian name, that a man should believe that the Deity showed Moses Ilia "back parts;" that He siew hardened Pharaoh's heart, and then punished the mon-arch and ail his subjects for the sequent stubbornness; that he deliberately planted a tree, the fruit of which was forbidden to an inexperienced man and woman, while His omniscience foresaw the disobedience and consequent perdition: that he will punish with endices and inconceivable torments the sins of this transitory life; that he put a lying spirit into the mouths of certain prophets, and committed the righteous Job to the tender experiments of Satan? If a man cannot be a Christian manner believes a will these subjects the like unless he believes in all these and a thousand other like absurdities, the cause of the declins of Christianity à is mose so loudly bewalled is clearly enough explained. mode so loudly bewalled is clearly enough explained.

Mr. Rider's main objection to the Rev. Dr. Newton is
that having been once a youth, he did not remain one;
that his present frame of mind, after many years of retearch and thought, does not correspond with the responses at his ordination. This objection may be dismissed as hardly tenable, since at the worst it only
charges the Doctor with a change of opinion through an
increase of knowledge. Mr. Rider quotes, "Search the
Scriptures." Dr. Newton has obeyed the mandate, and
found the passages to which he objects. Why do not
Mr. Rider and his fellow critics attempt to prove those
texts conformable to common sense and consistent with texts conformable to common sense and consistent with the Christian spirit? There can be but one asswer, and that would acquit Dr. Newton of all the charges brought

against him.

Mr. Rider opens his article by stating that he has "no Mr. Rider opens his article by stating that he has "no wish to controver; or even call in question the position so explicitly assumed by the Rev. Dr. Newton." That appears to be a strange mood in which to approach the subject, especially since a few lines further on he asserts that Dr. Newton has, "by his own deliberate purpose, placed himself frankly side by side with Ingersoll and the actentific skeptics." Observing that every one who has heard or read the sermons of the ciergyman in question must know the utter and outrageous falsehood of this charge. I will add that Mr. Rider, in his last pararab but one, Eugers all about his opening a yowal, and

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The week closed with a strong indication

that a new effort will be made within the next

few days to put the stock market up. The clique of reformed bears who took it into their

heads some time ago to bull stocks for a 15 to 20 per cent, rise are loaded with stock, and spare no efforts to muster a large following of room traders to help them saddle their holdings on the outside public. But the outside public remains outside. It has been badly hurt; it has become better acquainted with the financial conditions of the railroad companies as well as with the moral tendencies of their nanagers and manipulators, and does not feel disposed to play any longer against loaded dice. to do so for some time to come. The bulls theory that the public is always there, because there is constantly a fresh contingent ready to come in and to take the place of that which has been fleeced, is falla-cious. Like any other kind of game, the Wall street bird need not necessarily be shot at to know that shooting is going on. It sees, it hears, it smells. The great Wall street sportsmen cannot expect to have uninter-rupted shooting all their lives long. For their own advantage they ought to frame some sort of a code of game laws. If, for instance, seeing that game becomes scarce, they should put a stop to their nefarious operations, bring the market down to something like real values, and clean the boards of management of the roads, plenty of fresh game would flock in again. But as long as they persist in their old policy they have but a very poor chance of success. The financial writer representing the views of the bull clique let the cat out of the beg when he said a few days ago that the big men have the stocks, and must put them up to be able to sell. Unhappily, must does not always succeed in this world. There can be no question, however, that they will try once more the experi-

ment in which they have been constantly fail-ing for the last six weeks.

The main arguments of the clique, led, as was stated last week, by Messrs, C. J. Osborn, A. Cammack, W. Scott, F. Work, and H. N. Smith, are that the trunk lines are doing an immense business; that the alarming increase of failures in the general trade is of but little consequence since nearly fifty per cent. were failures of small traders without any financial standing; that Europe is inundated and wants our grain and provisions, and that there is no end of money seeking investment. All this may be so, but it should not be forgotten that if the trunk lines do have a large business they have also constantly increasing fixed charges. If the failures show a collapse mostly of small men the fact should not be overlooked that it is always the weak men that go down first. The floods in Europe have ruined many thousands of people, and in so far have reduced their capacity to purchase our produce, while the disasters have reached but a very small part of the grain-producing districts, and are, therefore, not likely to seriously affect the European crops. As to the money seeking investment. there is no doubt that there is plenty of it, but it wants solid, secure investments, and Wall street has more than once proved unable to supply this demand satisfactorily.

Apart from all this, the great point in any attempt to put up a heavily overloaded market sistance of all the great capitalists. This is a thing that can probably not be achieved at present. Men like Gould and Vanderbilt may e talking bullish, but they are not going to sustain the market when they know that a clique is anxiously watching an opportunity to unload. They themselves want to sell, and don't intend to buy. The two Millses are out of the market. The German and Hebrew houses never speculate unless there is a big European speculation, and Europe appears. according to the statement of one of them, to

bo "ausgespielt." Among other fictitious attempts to enliven the market was a scheme started last week to put up the price of some of the so-called "unlisted securities." A sharp advance was made in Buffalo and West Shore bonds and in those of the Mexican National road. The latter was caused by some favorable private despatches said to have been received in regard to the subsidies.

the Montezumas is once more receiving considerable attention. The announcement that an English diplomatic agent, Mr. Lionel Carden, now Consul at Havana, is to proceed thither matic arrangements between the two countries will be renewed. It seems that the Mexicans, naturally a suspicious race, have become alarmed at the hold which los Yankees" are gaining in their country, and are anxious to interest British capital and British settlers as a kind of counterpoise. This, however, can scarcely be done, unless Mexico should prove her good faith by making some equitable arrangement whereby the interest upon her national debt will be paid and guaranteed for the future. Now, the interest upon these bonds is a direct charge upon the customs duties, which have been rehypothecated to the subsidized Mexican National and Mexican Central railroads. Honce any renewal of friendly relations between England and Mexico would most probably prevent the payment of the subsidies to the American compa-nies. There is still an additional factor in the problem, as was clearly shown in a special despatch from Washington, published in THE SUR yesterday morning. The reciprocity treaty, which is under the charge of Gen. Grant and Señor Romero, will largely reduce the revenue arising from the customs, and thus further imperil the payment of the subsidies.

ton is unsubsidized, or at least very slightly subsidized, it is evident that everything and every one are playing into the hands of these lucky operators. There has been a great revival of activity in the Chicago grain market. The dealings in corn were quite exciting, and prices were very strong. In the opinion of the many well-informed operators the crop is not as large as was at first believed. Besides, this year's corn "grades" so low that much of it is not a good delivery, and consequently the farmers are feeding hogs with it instead of "cribbing" it tion to the ordinary consumption in feeding and for making whiskey, large quantities of corn are now used in the manufacture of glu-cose. Bo great is the home demand for corn higher prices than shippers can afford to pay Meantime, in Chicago the supply is very much less than it was last year, and a strong and much higher market is the natural outcome of this state of affairs. Rufus Hatch, who has turned a violent bull upon stocks, grain, and everything else, and who is about to proceed to London to get up some money for his Yellowstone Park scheme, says that both corn and wheat will sell higher this year than they ever did last year, when prevailing prices were fam-ine prices. RIGOLO.

of this charge, I will add that Mr. Rider, in his last paragraph but one, forgets all about his opening avowal, and does controvert and very severely call in question the position of Dr. Newton, and that too, in such exaggerative balderdash as the following: "He stands forth today in bold, sharp antagonism to his Church, throwing overhoard the Mosaic Scriptures, sharching and defaming the Psalma running assoc through the Prophecies, chucking increditionally among the mirracles of the Old Testament Scriptures, trimming and paring away the Pauline and other epistics, and even lifting his hand against the tremendous and dreadful apocalypse (Seeff, with the Instanted and Charge of concest, decest, and the submit the mirror of the same charge of concest, decest, and the mirror of the same charge of

Court Calendars This Bay.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE

A LONG JOURNEY TO THE EAST TO

Little Thunder and Leading Feather Spokes-men of a Pospie who Hold the White Man's Heligies and Theories of Property. Two powerfully built middle-aged red men and a browned and bewhiskered white man appeared on Friday at the residence of the Rev John J. Raber, pastor of St. Leonard's German Catholic Church in Williamsburgh. The clothuse rather than ornament, and one of them bore a long and heavy carpet bag of primitive structure. The white man was the Rev. Ignatius Tomazin, a Catholic priest, who has been for eighteen years among the Red Lake Chippewas in northwestern Minnesota, The red men were Little Thunder and Leading Feather. two chiefs of the tribe.

The occasion of their journey to the Great

Water, which appeared to the Indians the un-

The occasion of their journey to the Great Water, which appeared to the Indians the undertaking of a lifetime, was the introduction at the last session of Congress by Congressman Washburn of Minnesota of a bill to consolidate these Indians with the White Earth and Leech Lake bands, and other branches of the Chippewa tribe, placing them all upon the White Earth Reservation, selling their old reservation, giving them land in severalty, and providing ordially for each. This bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. A friend of Father Tomazin sent him a copy, and he explained it to the Indians. It came at a time when they were agitated over another grievance, Several camps of British lumbermen from Winnipeg had for two winters appeared on the southeastern corner of the reservation in the great pine forests, and the apring freshets in the Clearwater River had foated their immense rafts entirely through the reservation. The Indians protested to the lumber camps were not within the reservation. The Indians protested to the lumber camps were not within the reservation. There was much excited discussion in all the Red Lake Indian villages. Isolated as they were more than 100 mites from the nearest white settlement, they had never imagined that their reservation of 3,200,000 acress, with its 2,000,000 acress of pine lumber lands, worth from \$100 to \$100 per acre, might be taken the complete of the provision of the bill was discovered to the complete of the provision of the bill was discovered by his provision of the bill was discovered by his discovery of had been bantized into the Catholic Church, had thrown asside their blankets and alopted the white man's dess of property rights, and had not supposed that the isale of a reservation which belonged by treaty to the Red Lake band, numbering but 1,200. Of this number 700 had been bantized into the Catholic Church, had thrown asside their blankets and alopted the white man's dress. They had imported the white belonged to the sile of the property dertaking of a lifetime, was the introduction

iar fashion, and that is the least that justice will permit.

"More than half the entire number are farming and have a farmer's attachment to local surroundings. To tear them up and transplant them would be most inhuman." The taller of the two Indians addressed the priest in terse gutterals, and the priest translated his words to the reporter:

"Little Thunder wishes to say a word. When we make visits to the Sioux country we see that they are well treated by the Government, though they have been very often at war with the white people. We have always been friendly, yet we are not treated in the right way. We ask for fair treatment."

Base Ball Notes.

The Philadelphia Athletics have lost their The new Brooklyn professional grounds on the site of the old Washington Skating Park on Fifth and sixth avenues. South Brooklyn, has been graded, and the fence and ground stands will be built as soon as the frast is out of the ground.

The Folo frounds next season will be jointly occupied by the League and American club teams, the New York League team playing on the Fifth avenue field at 50 cents admission, and the Metropolitan American team on the new Sixth avenue ground at 25 cents admission. The first meeting of the conference committees of the League and American Associations will be field in this city early in February.

Apaches Going to Join Ju in Honora. TOMBSTONE, Arizona, Jan. 14. - Ten miles cast TOMBSTONE, Arizona, Jan. 14.—Ten miles cast of this place yesterday afternoon a teamster was attacked by six Apachoa. He succeeded in fighting them off, and reached here in safety. Strangling bands of Indians from the San Carios reservation, en route to Join Ju in Sonora, are passing near here every few days. A despaticit from Hermoullo, Nexico, says that the flow the succeeding the succeeding the form of the San Carios ordered out a large contingent of the National Carlo in the San Carios reservation to join Ju in the Sierra Madra Mountains.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon sets... 12 00 HOM WAYES—BILD DAY. Sandy Hook 12 07 | Gov. Island 12 47 | Hell Gate... 2 37

Arrived-Suspay, Jan. 14. Arrived-Sunday, Jan. 14.

8a Neckar, Rusaina, Bremen Dec. 31.

8a Alyashina, Bentley, Livernool Dec. 30.

8a City of Paria, Lochend, Livernool Jan. 2.

8a Notting Hill, Bennett, Liverpool Jan. 2.

8a Valencia, Hess, Laguayra

8a Spain, Grace, Liverpool Jan. 3.

8a Gid Dominion, Walker, Richmond.

8a Henefactor Tribon, Wilmington, N. C.

8a San Marcos, Holger, Galveston.

8a K. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C.

8a Nercua, Hearse, Boston.

8a Wieland, Hotleh, Hamburg Dec. 30.

8a Walend, Hotleh, Chigston, Ja.

8hip Exporter, Kesel, Calcutta

Bark Lizie Curry, Curry, Marseilles.

Bark Helene, Nicholsen, Natal.

Bark Deveti Dutrovacki Jossich, Lisbon,

Hark Pepina, Faturao, Smyrna.

Brig Carrie Bertha Hall, Calbarleh.

Brig Carrie Bertha Hall, Calbarleh.

Brig Carrie, Brightman, Fort Spain.

Brig Carrie, Brightman, Fort Spain.

Brig Carrie, Bertha Hall, Calbarleh.

Brig Monitor, Boyd, St. Martins.

Sa City of New York, from New York, at Queen. Sa Britannic, from New York, passed Fastnet.

SAILED FROM PORKIGS PORTS Sa Bothnia, from Liverpool for New York MARRIED.

RARGER-MONK—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 2, 1962, by the Rev. Dr. Millett. Mr. Nathaniel Barger to Mrs. Emily Monk. both of Putnam county, N. Y. YANNING-MATHEWS—At the residence of the bride, on Wednesday svening, Jan. 10, 1963, by the Rev. M. Montgomery of St. Paul's Church, Harlem, Charles I. Fanning to Mamie, daughter of the late John. Mathows.

DIKD. BENNET -On Jan 13, 1863, Catherine E. Bennet, is

BENNET -On Jan 13, 1883, Catherine E. Bennet, in the 54th year of her age. Interment at Tarrytown. DALY -On Sauroday, Jan. 13, John Daly, native of Waterford, Ireland, in the Mith year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully, invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 25 Jones St., tuday at 1 F. M. Waterford papers please copy. FAXTON -On Jan. 13, at Harlem, John K. Paxton, is the 68th year of this age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday, 10th, at the Preshylerian Church, corner 125th st. and Madison av., at 3:30 P. M. RAY - On Jan. 14, Stella Ray, believed daughter of Samuel and Nelly Ray, aged 3 years 10 months and 7 days. lays Funeral will take place from her parents' residence, 198 West bith st., Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

Special Motices.

H. N. AQUIRE, D7 FULTON ST. N. Y.-Elegant holiday presents of splendid diamonds, artistic lewelry, finest watches, stylish stering suver. EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT NOTE: WINTER PLUID. - A positive cure for chapped

Rew Publications.

A DECTEONARY of Electricity, the intest and test work. N.Y. Agt. Gollege Electricity, 122 E. 2001 of

Financial.

8 PER CENT. PIRST MORTGAGES. LARGE SECURITY SOMETHING NEW.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR SMITH & CO.,
[pd] SANGER SANGER LEAD.